BICCEST OF ALL BIRDS

Great American Condor Is First Prize Winner.

America Seems to Lead in Producing Great Birds, for the Largest of Our Turkeys Also Rank High in the Ornithological World-Great Birds Said to Exist Hundreds of Years Ago-Popular Beliefs and Traditions Regarding Large Birds.

year as to which is the largest bird that the second place, and if England succeeds in a present attempt at reintroducing the famous great bustard into the tight little island, it will have the next

largest bird to our turkey.
In this discussion, the term "largest" has been defined as meaning a bird which has both the largest spread of wing and the heaviest weight. This combination of essentials has made the exact choice or second, third, and fourth places a matter for fine calculation. But there is no estion about the choice for first place. he condor is king.

In the United States we have, besides ranked high in the list of the largest birds. They are the beautiful golden ea-American brother.

In many respects the South American for is the most remarkable of all living creatures. No other bird can fly so high. Humboldt saw one flying over mborazo at a height of over 23,000 feet. so far above the earth. When flying it sails in majestic circles or hangs poised detect the slightest movement in the sometimes attains to a weight of twenty-ily Westward during recent years, and it is twe pounds, and has an expanse of wing of seven feet. It wanders sometimes to where the cliffs of Patagonia frown over the trouble seas, but prefers to seek its food in the mountain valleys. It is a bird blessed with an appetite as remarking the second sheer down for thousands of feet. The labatross sometimes weighs seventeen pounds and has fourteen feet expanse of wing.

The laemmergeler, the great bearded world. over the trouble seas, but prefers to seek tis food in the mountain valleys. It is a bird blessed with an appetite as remark
bird blessed with an appetite

fers, it will not hesitate to attack sheep, goats, or small deer. Keen Sight of the Condor.

Probably no other created animal has such keen sight as the condor. From tre-mendous heights and from great distances it can spy a carcass and will swoop down on it with the rush and speed of the wind sweeping through the intain gerges. Though a good-sized condor measures fifteen feet in its expanse of wing-condors have been shot with that spread-there seems to be no authentic record of the weight of a con-dor of that size. The weight of the bird een-foot spread of wing, but there is no ures. Two fine specimens of this condor reached the New York Zoological Society recently and are installed now in a cage birds even at the present stage of their development.

turkey to be the third largest bird that flies, if not the second. the tame as well as the wild bird must be taken into consideration; for the domestic turkey certhough he is not so lively on the wing as birds," and a faraway look comes into in weight. his eyes as if he were thinking of his Thanksgiving dinner. There is a wild any of those mentioned, is dreaded most arrived there last spring—a beautiful fierceness is the savage and powerful Alpecimen. He weighs twenty-eight pounds aow, and is increasing. Domestic turkeys steinadler (stone eagle). Mathias Schmid, arrived there last spring—a beautiful fierceness is the savage and powerful Alpecimen. He weighs twenty-eight pounds are savage and powerful Alpecimen.

by the bird in question is called a turkey has been much discussed without reaching any definite conclusion. One like "turk, turk, turk "

weight, lacks the immense spread of wing which birds of the eagle tribe have, and for days, but they could not even find the this gives the harpy eagle an advantage in the competition. Until the recent discovery of the harpy eagle in the transfer of the daring bird. The steinadler builds in the ery of the harpy eagle in the Philippines was supposed that it existed nowhere xcept in South America, with a related orm in New Guinea. There is a splenspecimen of the harpy eagle in the ish imperial eagle only a little over ten are many stories of hunters who doubtedly is entitled to be considered the argest of eagles, if not the second largest of flying birds. No measureme which can be accepted as exact scientific records have been taken by the ornithologists of the length of body and spread of wing of this great and fierce bird, but it is established that the bird has a spread

of at least ten to twelve feet. The Harpy Myth.

In South America the harpy lives in the dense tropical forests and preys on small animals. When hungry, if the stories of the Indian natives are to be believed, it will not hesitate to attack larger animals or even man himself. It is probably the flercest of all flying birds and is of a uninviting cast of countenance When seen in full face its head looks like one of those creatures of mythology, the harpies, which had the head face of a woman and the body of a hird of prey. In Grecian mythology the harpies were ravening creatures, defiling verything they touched and carrying to find the doctor." away human beings to devour them. Who nows? Perhaps, after all, the harpy myth was not entirely a myth. Perhaps in earlier times the harpy eagle may have existed in Greece and through the course of the ages tradition magnified the bird mythology. Some of the stories the South American Indians tell of the harpy eagle would not need to be embellished much to fit the Greek description of the harpy.

There are those who not only demand the stories are those who not only demand the stories of the bustard, but are innto the obscene and fierce creature of

clined to give to him first place amon the birds that fly. Even such an eminen authority as J. E. Harting, of London seems to incline that way, But the ble gest bustard Mr. Harting cites is the Se ville bustard, with a weight of thirty pounds, and the biggest authentic spread of wings he cites is only seven feet three inches. The German naturalist, the younger Naumann, tells of bustards weighing thirty-two pounds, and says that he has been assured of the former existence of specimens of the bird weighing thirty-PHILIPPINE BIRD COMES NEXT five or thirty-eight pounds. From the earliest times the flesh of the bustard has been the delight of epicures, which will account for its extinction in the British Isles and the fact that it is now not common in Northwestern Europe. It is a shy bird, and lives largely on a vegetable diet. When on the wing its flight is as majestic as that of the eagle. In the last century the bustard began to be extemely rare in England, and in the early part of the century the birds were met with only occasionally in out of the way places What were the last two recorded Britis' bustards of the old stock were killed in The ornithologists of Great Britain and Norfolk in 1838, but hardly a month passes America have just finished a spirited dis- without a report from some one in some ussion which has lasted for more than a part of England who believes that he has seen one of these immense creatures. Nathies. The prize has been awarded to an American bird, the great condor of the American bird, the great condor of the Andes. To another bird, which is an reals to all that is romantic in man. Sev-American now, has been given the second eral imported bustaros have recently been prize. It is the fierce harpy eagle of the harpy eagle of the Philippines. Our own turkey comes very county from which they disappeared) county from which they disappeared) with the intention of making the breed again common as a game bird in England,

The Phantom Bustard.

quented regions

solitude of deeply wooded and little fre-

classes is that of the phantom bustard of Hampstead Heath. After the bird had disappeared from England in his proper form a mysterious phantom bustard used to flit at night across the favorite resort of 'Arry and 'Arriet, and may possibly do the turkey, four other birds which are so now, though it has not "got into the papers" of late. This phantom bustari of Hampstead Heath even engaged the pen gie, the national bald-headed eagle, the of Charles Dickens, and was for a long time a part of the folklore of London. whooper, and the California condor, which is almost as large as his South tom. Perhaps a solitary bustard, aiding somewhere during the day, did really run about Hampstead Heath at night, the last of the bustards revisiting the glimpses of the moon and waiting for death to end its race. Here is a chance for Ernest Seton-Chimborazo at a height of over 23,000 feet. It seems to fiy as easily and breathe as easily in the rarefied atmosphere at that great height as it does at the level of the sea. No other created being can do this, so other living creature can lift itself. as no other living creature can lift itself ful, the bustard may people English cov ers again, as he did long ago. A flock has sails in majestic circles or hangs poised in the air as if suspended there by an invisible cord. Darwin once watched a conder for half an hour as it hang even condor for half an hour as it hung over attempt and asking them not to molest an Andean valley, and never once did he

In speaking of big flying birds, the wild great bird or its wide-spread pinions. Its home is above the snow line, and it sometimes attains to a weight of twenty-shooses as its favorite dwelling places five pounds, and has an expanse of wing

able as itself, and one condor has been known to devour a calf, a dog, and a doubted by the best authorities if the sheep in a single week. On the other laemmergeler ever stoops to any but a large fraction of the winter ease them are consumed during that season, but they hand, it can go without food for more than forty days. By preference the conthan forty days. By preference the con-dor feeds on carrion, but if no carrion ofwith his.

Could Carry Off a Child.

eagle can carry off a small fawn or a kid or elsewhere in the Chicken Belt, "loor a wild turkey, and does it when oppor-cates" the maker of dried egg, with a for or that size. The weight of the box is estimated by good authorities, however, at about forty pounds for one with affeen-foot spread of wing. Old travelest tales tell of condors with an eightauthentic record of a bird having been measured which comes up to those fig- which it kills and carries off frequently pose of weekly-merchandise productive a great height, and falls upon it with tre- try "store"—the manufacturer derives his in the Bronx Park, New York. They are not nearly full grown, but they are huge mendous velocity and unerring precision. The bird is common in this country, but pour into his hopper, and, as fast as they lives to extreme age, if it meets with no to absolute dryness, and finally granumishap, and there is an authentic record lated by grinding. In this granulated of one living for over a century in cap-tivity. The American eagle—that is, the so-called bald-headed eagle, which is not bald-headed at all-is a fish-eating tainly can fly and sometimes ascends to the "tipmost top of the tallmost tree," small quadrupeds and smaller birds. Achis wild brother. "The wild turkey," says ascend until it disappears from view, with cording to Audubon the bald eagle can William T. Hornaday, of the New York out any apparent motion of its wings or cological Gardens, "is the king of game tail. It grows to be about twelve pounds

An eagle which, though smaller than urkey in the Zoological Gardens which thoroughly because of its fearlessness and of thirty pounds are not uncommon, and the famous painter of scenes in the Tyrol, Audubon speaks of one which weighed witnessed the taking of a child by one of hirty-six pounds. Bonaparte-not the these terrible creatures, and painted the great Emperor, but his brother Lucien, scene in a picture which is being exhib-Prince of Canino—in his work on "American Ornithology," speaks of turkeys weighing forty pounds and regards all respectively. ports of larger birds as "fabulous." the sparse grass patches high up on a Benjamin Franklin wanted to have the mountain while she mowed the grass. She turkey adopted as the national bird of the was only a few feet away from the baby. United States instead of the eagle, and Suddenly a great shadow swept along made out a good case for the bird as over the sunny wall of the mountain, and claims of his successful rival, even as she turned there resounded murderous cry that struck terror into her heat. In the next instant a great steinadler stooped and seized the child. the baby in his claws. Then she fainted. The turkey, however, while he has the All effort to recover the infant was in

The steinadler builds his rude nest the sides of steep rocky walls so smooth that not even the chamois can gain foothold on them. All sorts of tales are told about him. So great is the awe in which he is held that the wildest stories Washington Zoological Park which weighs find ready credence even among the moun washington zoological rark which weighs between twenty-eight and thirty pounds. When it is considered that the golden eagle weighs only twelve pounds, the sea eagle only sixteen pounds, and the Spaneagle only sixteen pounds. it will be seen that the harpy un- been hurled to their death by the determined attacks of a bird which thought its nest in danger.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
"Experience has convinced me that there is such a thing as horse sense,' said a veterinary surgeon, who has a shop on the South Side. "A friend of mine had a beautiful chestnut driving mare that was subject to severe spells of colic. About a year ago she got very sick, and Jones, the owner, brought her over here for treatment. I cared for her, and she seemed as grateful as a human being might, rubbing her nose against my coat sleeve and showing her affection in her

dumb way. "One day about six months ago up she came to the door of the shop, moaning and evidently suffering acutely. I treated her again, and she got better. I foun! out afterward that there was no one at her home stable that day and that she had worked the halter off and had set out

"Curious circumstance," said the man who had heard the story.
"But that's not all of it," said the doctor "Three days ago I came down to my office in the morning about 9 o'clock. There lay the chestnut mare in front of

PORTABLE ARMY HENS

New War Food Devised for Use of the Soldiers.

GREAT BOOM IN THE EGG MARKET

Dried Eggs Are Purchased in Quantities for Our Boys in China and the Philippines -They Look Like Sawdust, but Are Converted Into Omelets and Various Other Palatable Dishes-A New Field for the Output of the American Pullet.

The portable hen is the latest thing adopted by the commissary department of the army. It lays fresh eggs every day, the army. is guaranteed to produce eight dozen, just as they are required, and weighs only two pounds. Requiring neither food nor water, it may be carried conveniently in a soldier's knapsack, and all he has to do when he wants an omelet or a "scram-ble" is to unscrew the "critter" and ex-tract the raw material from it with a water. Next, a famous maker of con-

but they have not thriven well. England Dried egg in cans is, to speak more exactly, the army food of the immediate future. It is put up now by a number of manufacturers in various parts of the country, but chiefly in Missouri, under seems to be populated too thickly for the liking of the bustard, which is fond of the different trade names, such as "evaporat-ed egg," "desiccated egg," and "crystal-A popular English belief among certain lized egg." From two of these firms the War Department has recently purchased large quantities of the stuff, and thou-sands of cans of it have been shipped to China and to the Philippines for the use of our troops. One pound is equivalent to four dozen fresh eggs, and it affords an admirable substitute, being to all intents and purposes simply hens' eggs with the water extracted, and "keeping" for years,

water extracted, and keeping lot years, even in a tropical climate. Fairly reliable statistics show that 12,-060,000,000 of hens' eggs will have been laid in the United States during the year 19(6)a startling estimate truly, inasmuch as these eggs, stood one on top of another, point to butt, would make a column 461,-648 miles in altitude—nearly twice the height of the moon from the earth, when that orb is seen overhead. The annual value of this product exceeds that of any mineral except coal, and is greater even than that of our pig iron.

Egg Belt Has Moved Westward.

No wonder, then, that the industrious Yankee hen is looking for an outlet for her superfluous energies. She is the great American expansionist. Under favorable circumstances she lays her own weight in eggs in six weeks, and she must have room to grow. The egg belt in this country, like the wheat belt, has moved stead-

carried off young lambs and kids, and one blossoms, scattering their tender petals, has been shot while eating a rabbit which and the amorous rooster calls his mate has been shot while eating a rabbit which it had just killed. Yet one naturalist who watched the laemmergeier for twelve years never once saw the bird attack anything alive. The laemmergeier sometimes weighs sixteen pounds and has a wing expanse of over nine feet. It is thought that the depredations of eagles have given to the laemmergeier its bad name by getting their exploits mixed up with his. able to dispose of these eggs as "fresh laid" at 30 to 40 cents a dozen.

A harpy eagle could carry off a small baby if it felt so disposed and the goiden producers, in the "heart of the Ozarks," which it kills and carries off frequently pose of weekly-merchandise productive exceeds its weight. With its remarkable of pin-money for the women, convertible keenness of vision it espies its prey from into dry goods and ribbons at the counseldom seen in the Eastern States. It arrive, are broken into pans, evaporated shape they look like sawdust, and thus they are put up in barrels and tin cans. The preparation is in various forms, so that one may buy desiccated whites, desiccated yelks, "whole egg" desiccated,

or even desiccated ham and eggs. Used By British Army.

Dried eggs have been utilized largely in Alaska of late, in the Klondyke, and at Cape Nome. They have been furnished to British soldiers in South Africa, in Yankee cans. In this and other ways the American hen is distributing her product all over the world, and recent arctic and antarctic expeditions have carried similar supplies with them. Meanwhile, the eggs of various species of wildfowl are being used abroad in the man-ufacture of a substance called "egg albumen," which is imported into this country and extensively employed by bakers and for glazing prints. It looks like a fine quality of glue, broken into small bits; is golden-yellow in color, and quite transparent and pretty. The price

of it is about 55 cents a pound, retail.

Thirty years ago the art of preserving eggs in the shell was wholly unknown. There were no heated cars to keep them from freezing in transit during the cold season, and in summer they "spoiled" for lack of refrigerator cars. Ignorance in such matters was so profound in that epoch that quite a sensation was created by the exploit of an adventurous but thoughtful person, named S. P. Pond, now residing in Keokuk, Iowa, who took a carload of eggs from the West to New York City in winter, tending the perishable freight himself with the help small stove, and delivering them at their destination in satisfactory condition.

In those days \$ a dozen was frequently paid for fresh eggs in winter, and the supply, even at such prices, was small. Eggs were then packed, most commonly, in barrels, with oats or straw, to prevent break age-the modern crate and pigeon-hole box of pasteboard being as yet unthought of-and they were apt to taste of the packing. It was all quite primitive, indeed. At the present time eggs are kept by millions from summer to winter by pickling them storage. There is money in buying eggs at 8 or 10 cents a dozen, keeping them in cold storage for five or six months, and

selling them at 40 cents.

No wonder, then, that trial has been made of many processes for preserving eggs. They have been bathed in wax, coated with vaseline, painted with paraf-fin, treated with lard, and manipulated in many other ways; but none has been wholly satisfactory. It has been ascertained that a hen's eggs is provided by nature with a varnish which excludes the nature with a varnish which excludes the germs that cause decomposition, and the obvious conclusion has been drawn that every effort should be made to avoid washing this coating off, the desirable thing apparently being to increase the thickness and density of the protective envelope. Hence, it has been proposed to wrap each egg separately in an air-tight package, and various other expedients in

the same line have been suggested. Best Preservative o. Eggs.

Unfortunately, it appears that each egg

sodium silicate), one part to ten parts f water, the mixture to be poured over he eggs in jars, which should then be placed in a dry, cool cellar. A vaseline does about as well, but

troublesome, while lime-water gives a peculiar and undesirable flavor.

Various by-products of hens' eggs are used to-day in interesting ways. From rotten ones is obtained an oil useful as a lubricant, which in Russia has been highly prized for centuries as a cure for burns. The shells-turned out in immens quantities from the dried-egg factories are valuable for chicken feed. Some of the yolks are employed by hair-dressers and purchased by many women to mak their hair soft and glossy and to keep scalp in good condition. Just as in the hog-packing business the "only par of the pig not utilized is the squeal," so the egg industry nothing worth mentio ing is wasted. The stale eggs, known in the trade as "seconds," are broken into cans, each holding thirty dozen, frozen solid, and, when wanted, are chopped ou and thawed. In this form great quantities of inferior eggs are carried over from summer to winter and disposed of at a satisfactory profit.

Previous Attempts to Preserve Eggs. More than twenty years ago an enter prising manufacturer undertook to turn out a product which he called "imperish eggs." Much money was invested in the enterprise, but it failed, chiefly because the stuff, after being kept for

densed milk, who had earned an enormous fortune in that industry, took up the matter, and tried to condense eggs in vacuum pans, by much the same process as he had used with the milk. He cstablished a large plant for the purpose in China, where eggs are plentiful and cheap, but the enterprise did not "go," and he gave it up at length. In the present year two great meat

scale. During the recent summer, while the American hea has been producing, they have bought up pretty nearly every egg in sight, and, as a consequence, they will control during the coming winter the market for the whole country, simply by means of certain billions of eggs, which they have now in cold storage. It is a striking fact, as relating to the subject here discussed, that New York City alone—that is to say, the population on Manhattan Island—uses nearly 2,000,-600 eggs per diem. For Chicago, and other great towns of the country, one may reckon a relative consumption, in pro-

SOME "DON'TS" FOR GOLFERS.

Things that Should Be Omitted for the Good of the Game.

portion to their population.

"Golf Don'ts." by H. L. Fitzpatrick; Double day, Page & Co., New York.

Don't mount the clubhouse stairs as though you were going to a funeral, yet do not be too affable. Geniality should never degenerate into servility.

Don't, however, act as if the place was your wo sed and the persons sitting about waiting for a ob to split up kindlings. Yet better a Cyrano than a Uriah Heap in deportment.

Don't play simply to get up muscle. The game

produces a symmetry rather than the abnormal deopment of a Sandow. Don't take up the game as a pretext for gay atre alone, yet the advice of Polonius, "costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, yet not express'd in fancy," has no application to golfers and golfines. Don't however, wear red waistcoats on the brain, r let plaids dominate the intellect.

Don't be a slave to either long or short trousers, to playing with a coat or without one, to wearing braces or a belt, or shoes or boots. Be superior to the trappings of the game, and wear whatever is most convenient or comfortable. But on red-letter days and bonfire nights uphold your dignity in the formal coat or the club colors. Don't place fashion before comfort nor foppishnes Don't, when you need a new set of clubs, rush off

to some 59-cent baredin counter for it. Give the club professional a chance.

Don't fail to make a stranger feel at home without waiting for an introduction. If an old member or a committeeman, a special courtesy becomes a

Don't loiter about the clubhouse before starting

yet good players are better guides in the choice of clubs than duffers.

Don't place too much dependence on the dashing manner of your "waggle." One good swipe on the ball is worth a score of fantastic swings over, it.

Don't think it snobbish to have the caddie make ball is worth a score of fantastic swings over, it.
Don't think it snobbish to have the caddie make
your tees, if he is smart enough. On a hot day the
effort of bending down during a long match takes
something out of a player. In a week of tournament play the task may well be shifted to another
who is paid to do it.
Don't cause delay by locking for a "lost ball"
over five minutes. Do not drop another ball down
the trouser leg, no matter how important the
match, but surrender the hole with apiomb.
Don't let any idea that it is your unlucky day
make you nervous on the green. This is the time
the wise player tries to exert his psychic influence,
not on the finit-like ball, but over himself. If you
can cast a hypnotic spell over your opponent, there
is no law to prevent it.
Don't curse your bad luck; it will not help your
own game and raay spoil utterly the pleasure of
your opponent, who will be justified in not golfing
with you again. Take the rough with the smooth;
once mastered, this is the secret to win in many a
match.
Don't mingle, whate'er your sex, repartee with

hind the line, for fear you might force his eye from the ball.

Don't feign an indifference to applause when in a match that has the honor of a "gallery," providing always that the applause does not come until after the hole has been won.

Don't envy the winner. Your turn will come some day for compliments and the cup.

Don't enlist the services of your friends to cajole or builly the handicap committee in your behalf. Medals won on a false rating soon tarnish.

Don't encourage chit-chat from your partner in a foursome, for it may put him off his game. This, of course, does not apply in mixed foursomes.

Don't concede an advantage in play, and never accept one. In a match game each player should "paddle his own cance." while in a strict medal competition, by compelling a strict attention to the rules, you protect the interests of the entire body of players.

From the Woman's Home Companion.

The favorite flower for wearing on the street has long been the violet, much marred last season by the inartistic tasseled ribbons or ropes confining the stems. When one cannot afford to give coses, or conventional relations do not admit of an expensive gift, violets are always a choice offering. This season the bunches for wearing are ungracefully large. Huge bunches will also be worn in the hair—as also of other flowers-pointing forward until they project somewhat over the It is an ugly style, and good taste, let us hope, will soon rule it out. Violets quickly lose their fragrance if exposed to the air; and if sprinkled will part with their freshness. The best way to keep them is in a tight box with moist paper about the stems. Orchids are of late supabout the stems. Orchids are of fate sup-planting violets for street wear, because of their keeping qualities and their deli-cate and exquisite colorings. They are easily broken, but if handled and worn carefully will last several days. For the theater bright flowers will be worn, as pale or subdued that are lost when see across many feet of space.

A Woman's Club in Hawaii.

From the Woman's Home Companion. contains within its shell a small amount of air, which will inevitably cause decomposition after a while, even though the Honolulu five years ago. It was started outer atmosphere be wholly excluded. One by an American school teacher who was inventor has proposed to withdraw this wont to invite young girls to her home air by placing the egg in a vacuum, but the plan does not seem to have worked successfully. Freezing retards decay indefinitely, but destroys the edible quality of then being Hawailans, with a mixture, the best preservative is "water-glass" she fills the official chair.

wont to invite young girls to her nome tion of her dreams of romance. He was devoted as a cavalier. Wherever they some topic. The outgrowth was a full-fielded club of thirty-four members, most of them being Hawailans, with a mixture, however, of Chinese and Portuguese. The president this year is a Chinese girl, who wears her quaint national costume when she fills the official chair.

LOVE ON THE OPEN SEA

Coaple Lived on Board Ship Until Death Came.

SHE WAS AN ENGLISH «HEIRESS

packers-the two foremost in Chicago-have invaded the egg field on a huge

mist and the crag, the minstrel and the bard. His soul yearned for the sea-for adventure in far lands; for the knowledge which comes with a wide experience. So he went from his books to the wharves, and from the wharves to the decks, and he soon smelt the salt air of ocean's untamed domain. He grew to have the look which comes with a self-satisfied independence, and the bearing which comes with command. He became part of Old England's naval reserve; got the rank of lieutenant; mixed with the men who have made the "right little, tight little isle" mistress of the sea, and from them learned the tricks and blandishments of social experience. So as captain of a merchant ship he was known as a gallant who could catch and hold any woman's glance and stir almos

any woman's heart.
So when the tricks of the tide and the wheel carried him into New York harbo some years ago, he took the eye and the fancy of a rich widow, with a handsome home over in East Orange—over in "the Oranges," where the drives dip up and down under the o'er-arching elms a Don't loiter about the clubhouse before starting out any longer than circumstances require. By prompt starting it is often possible to get a clear links.

Don't act the picure before the match if you would be on edge, yet eat your fill of plain and wholesome viands. A hungry man can't golf well, nor can he who has made a Gargantuan feast.

Don't though thirst oppresses, drown the match, at least until you have it finished.

Don't make the club of any famous player a fetich. It is the man behind the club that counts, yet good players are better guides in the choice of San Francisco courts, with the lawyers more concerned about their fees than about the romance, and the relatives chaf-fering and wrangling as relatives always will when there is monetary spoil.

will when there is monetary spoil.

As Craigen's vessel rode at anchor in the prosaic harbor, Elma Mabel Taylor came that way. Born in England of a wealthy family, this girl was educated in Paris and Berlin. She caught some of the chic of the Quartier Latin and some of the freedom of Unter den Linden. In her was bred the germs of Romance, and she yearned for that Bohemian life which Dorothy Dulin Studebaker-McKeown recently so prettily described. Her parents died, leaving her their store of pelf.

Meeting with the Girl.

Meeting with the Girl. So with means and education, refinement of manner, and social daring, she set out to view the world, accompanied by her maid. She had not neglected the with you again. Take the longs with the smooth, once mastered, this is the secret to win in many a match.

Don't mingle, whate'er your sex, repartee with tee shets, airy badinage with the niblick thumps in a bunker, or puns with putta. There is a time for everything.

Don't, when playing without a caddie, use your opponent's caddie in any way without his permission. If the request is granted, remember that the caddie is entitled to an extra payment.

Don't forget that the custom to let a match with caddies is new obsolete. The right to pass, in all cases, should be asked as a concession from the players in front, to keep up the good-fellowship of the links.

Don't he such a stickler for the reckoning of strokes in the orthodox way as to confuse; your opponent. Instead of "eight more," it is less fatiguing to the gray matter of the awaiting player to state frankly you are "playing nine." Rather be like the young woman in a championship who said with acidity, when asked how many more she had played: "I have played six, and you two; now figure the Scotch of it for yourself."

Don't he such a stickler for the reckoning of strokes in the orthodox way as to confuse; your opponent. Instead of "eight more," it is less fatiguing to the gray matter of the awaiting player to state frankly you are "playing nine." Rather be like the young woman in a championship who said with acidity, when asked how many more she had played: "I have played six, and you two; now figure the Scotch of it for yourself."

Don't he such a stickler for the reckoning of strokes in the orthodox way as to confuse; your opponent. Instead of "eight more," it is less fatiguing to the gray matter of the awaiting player to state frankly you are "playing nine." Rather be like the young woman in a championship who said with acidity, when asked how many more abreathed the forgot the wife and you two; now figure the Scotch of it for yourself."

Don't he state to claim a match on one round of the links, but nine holes shall not constitute a round unless so agr care of her physical well-being. She was

when Romance cries down Wisdom, and Love plays many vagrom pranks.

At Vancouver the English girl with her continents? education and her romantic ideas met the Scotch sailor—the man of impressive bearing and the manner of commant. She forgot the proprieties of her English home. He forgot the wife and son in "the Oranges." The two "beat to open sea," to breast the billows of censure and to dare the tides of fate. That was four years ago—she nineteen, he thirty-five.

They were well matched. Both were darshing in society; both athletic in the polite set. The water front still remembers him when he was second officer of the steamship Australia before she came the property of the Oceanic Steamship Company some fourteen years ago. He had then been with the steamer eight years and had troubled female hearts in every port at which she had touched. Popular with his shipmates, he ever had been known as a dare-devil ashore.

She did not at once take ship with him, day but continued her touring as far as the Had then been with the steams and run the survey port at which she had touched. Popular with his shipmates, he ever had been known as a dare-devil ashore.

She did not at once take ship with him, day but continued her touring as far as the Had wallan Islands. There was a secret understending, however, that they were to meet later in Liverpool, to which port Craigen sailed from Vancouver.

They met again in England in the early part of 1887, and she took him up to been the sailed from Vancouver.

They met again in England in the early part of 1887, and she took him up to been the or the polity shifted a bit at her choice in marylig a sailor; but even there his grand air and graceful ways wor lace to meet later in Liverpool, to which port craiges made and are ready as allowed. The polity shifted a bit at her choice in the full tide of their nappiness he received a message from East Orange saying that the wife of the standard polity and the bear of the stage of the stag

a handsome mate.

In the full tide of their happiness he received a message from East Orange saying that his wife was dying. He answered the call and helped nurse the mother of his boy back to life. But while she was convalescing an angry cable from Miss Taylor reached him asking why he so long delayed his return to England. The wife caught this cable. There was a scene and his homage at the feet of the dashing Sailed Forth Into the Open Sen.

Then Elma Taylor planned to get the man she loved far from the claims wife, from the clamors of English society, and from the reach of those laws founded

upon the seventh commandment. The bark Delta, 900 tons, was purchased, and the two sailed away together for South America, there to dip into the coastwise trade, with occasional voyages to the European ports. They fitted the bark like a yacht, and paid far more attention to pleasure than to profit. Still, there was money to be made, and the little bark made it handsomely. Elma Taylor called this life the realiza-

tion of her dreams of romance. He was

Their social triumphs awakened new ambitions. It seemed pitiful to acknowl-

edge the little bark as their sea home. Both sought for a prouder ship, and in the early part of 189, while at Riga, Russia, Miss Taylor, in the name of Capt. Craigen, purchased the Melanope, 2,000 tons, for \$35,000 in hard cash. Built like a clipper, "fast and commodious," as the sea-faring advertisements phrase it, she was considered a bargain and the purchase a stroke

of business.

They painted the Melanope white, fitted her as the Delta had been fitted, like a yacht, and entered upon more ambitious schemes of merchandising and trade. She made money, and Craigen spent it with lavish hand. In most of the ports where the Melanope came to anchor it was supposed that the free-spending couple had millions at their back, and were merely touring the seas for pleasure. So the exclusive drawing-rooms were thrown open

the resurrection and the life"—and the body of Capt. Craigen was cast into the deep.

When the Melanope reached San Francisco Mate Daily found two telegrams awaiting Capt. Craigen. One announced the death of Craigen's old mother in Glasgow. She had died of sorrow for the misdoings of her son.

The other dispatch was from East Orange, N. J. It told of the death of Mrs. Craigen, who had not long outlived her rival and her revenge. The mother and the wife had died the same day, July 17. Thus ended the story of sin and retribution, love and death.

Now Miss Taylor's relatives are trying to get the Melanope. And they are opposed by the representatives of that little son at East Orange. The last voyage was a financial failure, and suits have grown out of that. The public administrator is trying to get his clutches on the vessel. The United States authorities have some claims against her.

And so the beautiful Melanope rides idly in the stream, victim of the barnacle and the seagrass, while on her decks stalk the ghosts from the prayers so widely scattered, from the homes so strangely won, so harshly lost.

OLDEST JOCKEY IN UNITED STATES. Charles Taylor, 94 Years Old, Still in the

he said. "For ten generations my ancestors have never married out of the peculiarly trying. He should possess a why I should not live to be as old as my certain amount of hunting and fishing grandmother, who died at 112.

bless you, I began when I first woke up, I think. My father kept a relay station for coach horses in Willamstown, Upper gun. Canada, where I was born. At ten, I rehorse with commanding hand. So when she came to Vancouver on her travels she was supple and lithe of body, quick of eye, dark of hair, proud in walk, fresh of complexion, and daring in demeanor—just the girl to catch and chain a man. And she was nineteen years old—an age when Romance cries down Wisdom, and Love plays many vagrom pranks.

taken in prize money in Canada alone. But that is in recent years. Years ago I rode in the Western States. I have been

known a sick day.

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

A tale of the olden time,
A tale by minatrels told,
How they held a royal tourname
On a field of the cloth of gold.

Only kings and princes strove
And knights of high degree,
For the bare-born churl might a
In the ranks of chivairy.

And the story echoes still From those far days of old. Though they are dust who rode the lists On the field of the cloth of gold.

A million sunflowers spread Their glories, fold on fold. To make the whoof and to weave the wel Of a field of the cloth of gold.

Woven of earth and air.
Star dew and burning noon,
A dazzle of yellow flame by day,
Pale gold in the argent moon,

Along the bronzing slopes, Wide to the autumn sun, As bright in hue as Danae's robe And rich as silk urspun,

TRAINED IN TREE ART

Government Preparing Young Men as Foresters.

and entered the point with hand, in most of the ports when the point with hand, in most of the ports when the post of the post of

Work of the Forester. In speaking of the new profession, Mr.

ote, the forester of the Agricultural Department of the government, said "Almost the entire land surface of the United States is included in the possible field of work for the forester. How extensive this field is, will appear from the fact that the woodland in farms alone, in 1890, comprised more than 200,000,000 acres, or more than four times the area of the national forest reserves. While the government is steadily adding to its holdings, the Department of Agriculture, through the division of forestry, is brought in touch with the owners of private forests in thirty-five different States, covering an area of 1,600,000 acres. This is the result of an offer made in 1898 to give advice and assistance to private owners in handling their woodlands. The preparation of working plans for these tracts and the From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Charles Taylor is undoubtedly the oldof the most important branches of the diest jockey in the United States. He has had a career of over eighty years in his that the student assistant is of most value calling. Hale and hearty, his hand and and gets his best training. Living, usuarm are as strong and steady as a colally, in lumber camps, these young stulege athlete's, his eye is bright, and his dents keep the same hours as the men, understanding clear. Mr. Taylor is nine- and often, on the testimony of the latter, ty-four years old.
"I owe my great and unusual vigor to the care I have taken of myself and to the unmixed stock from which I come," a combination of bodily and mental work, and the field work exceedingly hard, for it is the unmixed stock from which I come," a combination of bodily and mental work. do the harder work. The man who takes pure German race, and from the first ancestor in this country, who came from hood to fit him for the rough life of a Heldelberg, on the Rhine, nothing but the good old blood has flowed in our clous character than a grumbler in camp, veins. I have never used tobacco or liquor in any form, and have always used
work done as the willingness to bear primyself as I would my horse, and that wation with a sense of humor and good means pretty good care. I do not know fellowship. A forester naturally gets a and while the line between sport and "When did I begin horse racing? Why, work is closely drawn, it is believed a forester will attend to the routine duties the better for a wholesome love of rod and

How to Become a Forester.

"The preparation for the profession of won. Since then I have been in about all forester should, as a rule, begin with a the States of the Union and all over Can- college or university course, and should ada. For seven years I took the Queen's be continued after graduation for a few plate at Lapine Park, at Montreal, offer- years. The only means a student has of ed for Canadian-bred horses. The horse knowing whether he really wants to adopt the profession or not is to go into the field, and this is the line of work that the division of forestry opens up to the student assistant. In addition to the specific advantage this grade offers in enabling a man to take part in actual forest work under a trained forester, and so discover what the profession really means, it has a special usefulness in enabling men who cannot afford fuller preparation to support themselves while getting their edu cation. It must not be construed that this replaces a forestry school with advanage, nor is it the intention that it should No future forester who can afford it should fail to take advantage of a course some well-established school of forestry. About the best systematic course for the new forester to pursue is one year at a university, a year at a forestry school, preferably where practical work in the woods goes hand in hand with theoretical instruction, and a year abroad. The latter is, in my opinion, of the greatest pos-sible value, as it gives an experience in a region where forestry is of old date, and in this country, forestry is too young to

> on the various kinds of forests. "On its executive side, forestry is more closely allied to lumbering than any other calling, and a good knowledge of the lumberman's methods is essential to a forester's education. But after all it is field work that gives the best zest to the calling."

show the effect of silvicultural treatment

calling. The Financial Returns.

Asked if there was a promising future in the profession financially, Prof. Pin-chote said: "A trained forester receives about the same pay as professors and instructors at Yale. Those in the division of forestry receive from \$1,000 to \$2,500 a year, while there is no limit in the salaries that may be had from great lumber ing concerns, such as the International Paper Company, which controls more than 100,000,000 acres of spruce lands; and from mining companies, owners of game parks, as well as owners of large private areas, such as Biltmore forest, in North Carolina, the Ne-Ha-Sa-Ne Park in the Adirondacks, owned by Mr. W. Seward Webb, and the one adjoining, belonging to William C. Whitney. The forest interests of a number of States all need trained

of a number of States all need trained foresters."

To show the general interest awakened in forestry, New Haven's (Cona.) patriotic citizens have induced the mayor of that town to appoint a committee of citizens to look into the cause of the decay of the elms that have made the town famcus. The life of these elms dates back to the early history of the colony, two of them having been associated with the careers of Jonathan Edwards and James Pierpont, and were planted in 1886. Thomas Jefferson probably did more townstry than did any other citizen of more recent date, as his tree planting at Mount Vernon and his own dear Monticello fully proves.

Facetiously Intended.

From the Detroit Free Press.
"Oh, Jack, isn't my reversible plaid golf skirt lovely?"
"Well-how's the bill? H'm, 121; are these figures reversible, too?"